

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,587.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

THURSDAY, JULY 16. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

THIRD NIGHT OF MRS JORDAN'S ENGAGEMENT

On SATURDAY next, will be presented,

A COMEDY, CALLED,

LOVE FOR LOVE.

Valentine, Mr WOODS;
Tattle, Mr ARCHER;
And Ben, (the Sailor) Mr WILSON.

Angela, Mrs W.-WELLS;
Mrs Frail, Mrs SPARKS;
Mrs Forcight, Mrs WOODS;
Nurse, Mrs CHARTERIS;

And the part of Miss Price,
By MRS JORDAN.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called, The

SULTAN.

The Sultan, Mr ARCHER;
And the part of Roxana,
By MRS JORDAN.

Mrs JORDAN on Tuesday last was received by a numerous and brilliant audience in the character of the COMEDY

GILT, with universal and distinguished applause. Dramatic will

be given of its second representation.

In a few days will be published,

In one volume quarto, price 12 s. 6 d. in boards,

A

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH CONVEYANCING

ADAPTED TO

SCOTLAND;

OR,

A Compilation of the most approved Precedents of such deeds

of conveyance, and other instruments in writing, as, being

delivered to receive effect in England, or in countries where

the municipal laws and the common law, or general cus-

oms of England, are in observance, must necessarily be

issued and executed in the English form.

COMPREHENDING

Admiralty, Confirmation, Manumission of Slaves,
Abolition, Covenants, Marriage Settlements,
Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages,
Assignments, Receipts,
Allegiance, Feoffments, Reconveyances,
Bonds and Sale, Gifts, Grants, Reliefs,
Leases and Releases, Surrenders,
Conveyances of Use,
Charter Parties, Letters of Attorney, Wills.

WITH

Observations on English Tenures—on Freehold Estates—

on Estates less than Freehold—on Estates upon condition—

on Estates in remainder and reversion—on Title to things real

and personal—on the essential requisites and formal

ties of English deeds—on Alienation by matter of

contract—by special customs—by descent—on Title to things

personal by marriage—by testament and administration—

on the act 27th George II. entitled "An act for the more

effectual recovery of Debts in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies

IN THE

BY JAMES McNAYR, Writer, Glasgow.

A POINTER DOG STOLEN.

There was Stolen or Strayed from Stirling, on Wednesday

the 3rd instant, a light brown POINTER DOG,

about 3 years old, with a white blaze on his face,

who has found this dog, and will return him to Mr William

McNayr, General Secretary, they may depend on if they

timely rewarded, and all expenses paid.

SOLON GEESE.

There are to be sold,

DAVID WILLIAMSON and COMPANY, at their

Ball in the Poultry-market of Edinburgh, all lawful

of the week, wind and weather serving.

GOOD AND FRESH SOLON GEESE.

AS ALSO,

POLURY of all kinds, in the greatest perfection, and at

most reasonable prices.

To be SOLD at Darnhall, near Peebles,

On Tuesday the 4th of August,

SAY MARE, got by Lofly, with a Colt Foal, by Cham-

mont.

Chymot Mare, got by Turf, with a Colt Foal, by Cham-

mont.

Two-year-old Fillies, out of the same mares got by Chamont.

Chymot Calf, four years old, got by Hercules, malter

most weight.

TO BE SOLD,

FASHIONABLE COACH, in good con-

dition, with complete harness for a pair of horses,

each box.

Apply to Messrs. Home, Cleghorn, and Wilson, in whose

the coach will be seen.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.

ENNICOCK INN, nine miles south from Edinburgh,

to which there is two different turnpike roads; so that

who take an excursion of pleasure from town, may go

through different parts of the country.

JAMES CRAIG respectfully informs, he has an excellent

of the best WINES, and other LIQUORS, and fine

STRAWBERRIES, of which there is always a plentiful sup-

ply at this season; and the best of entertainment may be de-

livered upon.

There is a large BALL ROOM, fit for a dancing party.

entertain a large company; and many delightful walks

in this place.

AT LEITH,

For Kingston, Jamaica, direct,

THE BRIG FLORA.

DAVID FOTHERINGHAM Master,

English built, about 250 tons burden,

Is ready to take in goods, and will sail the

15th of August.

Freight or passage apply to William Sibbald and Co.

Leith.

FOR ANTIGUA,

THE BRIG CORNWALLIS,

CAPTAIN ANDERSON,

Lying at Greenock, taking on board goods,

and will be clear to sail on the 20th inst.

This vessel sails remarkably fast, and has

good accommodation for passengers.

Freight or passage, apply to Mr John Graham, Green-

ock, or to Mr Adam Lightbody, Esq. Glasgow, or Mr Duncan Mac-

donald, in Edinburgh.

Greenock, July 7. 1789.

SLOOP FOR SALE.

SLOOP CHRISTIAN AND JANET,

Belonging to Grangemouth,

For public sale at Lloyd's Coffeehouse, on

Wednesday the 22d instant, at two o'clock

precisely.

Any person having claims on said vessel,

is requested to send them (properly authenticated) to Messrs

Hamilton and Co. London, who are brokers for

the sale, on or before the sale, that they may be settled,

and paid just, paid.

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for a tax, he virtually does that which he denies, and qualifies the measure by a quibble.

The National Debt, Mr Pitt had stated, was diminished 3,000,000 l. The interest of Navy Bills, he complained, amounted to a very large sum, of which he could procure no account. He laid the conduct of administration was not only deserving of reprobation on their own part, but it deserved to be reprobated for the consequences which might follow. For instance, he asked, if the Duke of Portland and Lord John Cavendish had been called on a recent occasion to those situations which they held before, what would have been the consequences? The first step they would have taken would be taking up Navy Bills to the amount of 2,400,000 l. For this purpose they must constitute a loan; what then would have been the consequence? A general cry would prevail against the measure, and they would be told that it was but the anticipation of the prodigality which was to distinguish their administration.

The malt and land tax had been uniformly stated at 4,750,000 l. The Committee had taken it but at 2,630,000 l. He would state the annual produce at no more than 2,443,000 l. This was therefore an improper mode of statement, because it, by the same species of reasoning, occasioned a deficiency to be provided for the year ensuing. The old taxes had been, he remarked, enforced, yet the produce fell far beneath the estimate of the Committee. What then was the dilemma to which Mr Pitt was reduced? He was obliged to confess that the Committee had carried their expectations too far; or that all those regulations which he had made at the expense of the constitution were fruitless, and in every instance unproductive. The Minister held in his hand a long list of bills for the improvement of the revenue, and while he was making it, he was raising the constitution.

Notwithstanding all his labours, they seemed only to excite deficiency, while all his regulations were only productive of confusion. It was his practice uniformly to bring forward all bills of consequence at a time when there were no members present to investigate them. Had this proceeded from an honest idleness, he would not be so apt to reproach him, but the reverse was the fact. He knew not otherwise to apologize for the delay, unless he thought, that the members would wait, like the poets, for an hour of fair weather, that their intellects might be more susceptible, and their understandings more clear to discover their beauties and discuss their merits. He said, he had been told by a friend of the minister's, that the reason he did not bring forward the budget, and other business of importance, was, "that he waited for the members to go out of town." Mr Pitt by this means wished to enjoy the *Epic* business of the nation, and could not think of bringing gentlemen forward at a *pastoral* period to interfere in his amusements. He next adverted to the hodge-podge bill, recently introduced in the Committee of Supply. In this was introduced a duty on Cocoa Nuts—an exemption in certain cases from coquets and rockets; and to complete the hodge-podge, false keels, to prevent smuggling, were introduced, that the bill might, with the more facility, slide through the Committee. Thus the present Administration make laws in the same manner that smugglers take to evade them. He thought it a most dangerous circumstance, that the Lords of the Treasury should have a dispensing power to suspend the operation of the laws—such a practice could not be sufficiently reprobated. It was a serious evil, the people must in this consider the Parliament a Parliament of tyrants, from whose laws they must fly for protection to the Crown.

He thought it consistent with this system, that a sweeping clause should be annexed to each act, viz. "it shall turn out that any foolish suspender."

There was not a clerk hardy enough, he said, to present an account of the total amount of the Exchequer bills, and the interest due on them; for these in vain he had applied. He was told the interest was mentioned under the head of miscellaneous accounts, but these also were fought in vain. He next adverted to the army, ordnance, and those other articles of charge stated in the budget. The money boasted of to supply the contingencies of the present year, over and above those which had been already stated, he proved to be merely visionary. If that sum was even forthcoming, it was preposterous to say that it would answer the calls of government.

He next noticed the expenses likely to incur, and those which must positively happen; 70,000 l. had been stated as fully adequate to answer the contingencies. Out of this, provision was to be made for the younger branches of the Royal Family;—the Duke of Richmond's powder mills, of which we were to hear no more;—for Hallings' trial, and probably other trials of a similar nature;—for West Florida claims, &c.—150,000 l. had been received as a part of a debt due by the East India Company. Mr Pitt had, last year, taken credit for 300,000 l. this the Company deny is due by them as a debt. Mr Steele says, let us get it first, and let them recover it if they can. There was a kind of reciprocal feeling between the Minister and the Company. The Company lend the Minister, that he might claim credit for the prosperous situation of the country; and he repays them for their kindness, by lending them double the sum, if required; but as the transaction is so accommodated to the purposes of the exigency of his situation, the money remains reciprocally floating, without any solid advantage to either party. This reminded him of Mr Dundas, who never enlarged on the flourishing situation of India, without ending with a proposition to borrow more money. From the phraseology of the Hon. Gentleman, he must look upon the words *Surplus* and *Loans* as synonymous terms.

After entering into a great and complex statement of the public accounts, in which Mr Sheridan fully proved the justice of his prophecies.

The annual income of the country, on an average, he proved to be,

The Expenditure

Deficiency

The decrease of the National Debt

The money borrowed since the National Debt was first began to be liquidated, and the interest arising thereon, he said, amounted to

Balance against the Country

Mr Pitt, he remarked, had not to deduct from either side of the accounts, any thing for unforeseen occurrences; every thing that was fortunate combined to immortalize him, if he had properly seized on the opportunity. Instead of slipping down to a diminution of the debt, we are, he said, ascending to a climax of accumulated debt. He wished to in-

culcate false principles in his manner of reducing the national debt; for he cared not in doing so, whether he broke down the barriers of our credit, or vitiated the constitution. When he brought forward the plan, he boasted of the blessed effects it must have on the constitution: in this principle he agreed with Mr Pitt now saw the difference, and that every guinea, added to the wealth of the crown, went to facilitate the subversion of the people to the sovereign. Where, he asked, were his claims on the public approbation—he who had armed ruffians with powers to throw open the mystery of every man's mind? Was this, he asked, his mode of patrolling the constitution?—The prosperity of the manufacturers arose from the protection of the legislature, and the confidence they had in their representatives. When these were lost, they would relax in their industry, and attempt to supply by fraud what they could not obtain by an honest demeanor.

The extension of the Excise must destroy the proud confidence, and spirit of security, every man has in his own industry. It was cutting out the vital spirit of the constitution. It was digging at the foundation of a fabric to prepare the roof. It was destroying the root of the tree to get at the knots for fuel!

He would not, he said, enter into a discussion of the merits of the Committee of 1786; he wished to have one formed, composed of Gentlemen of both sides of the House; and to show that he meant nothing more than to develop the real situation of the Finance of the Country, he would propose a majority of Mr Pitt's friends. Though it might be informal to move the names of the Committee, still, when he had mentioned these as his premises, he did not think there could be any reasonable objection made to his motion. It was more a Committee of Arbitration than Inquiry. His proposals were just and impartial, and he called on the Minister not to fly from the only mode which the real truth could be obtained on the question.

Mr Sheridan moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the public income and expenditure, and the state of the national debt; that they report their observations to the House and that the following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Henry Banks, Esq.	James Lowther, Esq.
Edward Coke, Esq.	James Martin, Esq.
George Dempster, Esq.	C. A. Pelham, Esq.
William Drake, jun. Esq.	Sir William Lemon, Esq.
Alderman Newbham.	Thomas Stanley, Esq.
William Hussey, Esq.	Edward Phillips, Esq.
Earl of Wycombe.	Sir George Sinclair, Bart.
	Mr Parry.

Mr Grenville requested Gentlemen to believe that he did not rise to oppose the motion, because he feared to submit; quite the contrary. At the same time he would not have it supposed he meant any thing against the respectable gentlemen whom Mr Sheridan had selected, by this mode of conduct. But he felt an anxiety beyond what his situation perhaps required, having not only acted as Chairman of the Committee, but having defended in several debates the contents of the Report presented by the Committee.

He agreed with Mr Sheridan, that truth and accuracy were always desirable, but more especially in accounts of the revenue. Any attempt to impose upon the House, would not only be idle but criminal, and must bring not only inevitable shame and disgrace, but guilt upon the person acting in such a manner. He felt himself incapable of such folly, such guilt; nay it would be presumption in him to suppose that he could mislead the House. Without any further preface, he would therefore state as accurately as he could the report of the Committee, and follow as nearly as possible the arrangement of Mr Sheridan. And first, he would begin with what were the expectations held out by the Committee respecting the permanent peace establishment. He averred that the income of the Country, it was estimated what might be the future peace establishment of the country. The amount of the income as stated in the report was 15,400,000 l. to which, in order to produce a permanent peace establishment in future, 100,000 l. taxes were added, producing together 15,500,000 l.—Mr Sheridan had done wrong, he argued, in taking the average of three years, because one of them, 1786, was a very unproductive one, owing to the stagnation of several articles in trade, occasioned by the French Treaty. Taking therefore, as was most fair, the average amount of the two last years, the produce of the income of the country was 78,000 l. more than was acknowledged in the report as sufficient for the peace establishment; but Mr Sheridan had said that the Committee pledged themselves to what would be the permanent peace establishment—this he denied. The Committee did not pledge themselves—it had been a matter of dispute with Mr Sheridan, whether the average of three years was not more proper than two. He thought not; for there existed taxes in the two last years, which did not exist in 1786. With respect to what the report had stated would be the produce of the revenue, he begged Gentlemen to observe, that it had turned out more productive. The remission of the Horle-duty had made a decrease of 40,000 l. a year in the revenue. He denied that Mr Pitt had any wish to conceal his intentions by the regulations on wood; he told the House of his intentions. With respect to the Excise on Wine, that measure was brought forward at the express desire of the Committee; this part produced 200,000 l. increase, to which he had to oppose the 40,000 l. decrease by the Horle-duty; the Spirit Licences also, which made a considerable defalcation in the revenue. The estimated taxes had produced nearly as much as stated in the report; and he was conscious there was nothing could be deducted from the report, which might not also be deducted from the account of Mr Sheridan. With respect to the produce of the land and malt tax, they had produced as much as was estimated, 2,600,000 l. He might now, he said, close the defence of the Committee. The nature of their duty was to state the income of the country; the expenditure they were furnished with by the proper officers; from estimates produced by them, they had stated what might be the probable future peace establishment. He had said so much for the Committee. Had it been for himself, he would not have said half so much. It is now to debate how far the estimates have been realized.

Mr Sheridan's words had proved that the permanent peace establishment was to commence at the end of the year 1791, at which period the expense of that establishment would, he had every reason to suppose, be no more than what had been estimated. He had every reason to suppose, that the Naval Establishment in 1791, would not be so great as at present. If so, the increase of the 2000 seamen this year, would produce an increase of 100,000 l. In the army there had been a considerable exceeding, which he believed would be permanent. Perhaps it might seem vain on his side of the House to state what was the state of the country in 1786, and what now from this increase which had arisen from having contracted engagements which could not be fulfilled without this in-

crease. The increase of the Ordnance was not worth mentioning. With regard to the miscellaneous services, on which Mr Sheridan had entered into a long detail, he saw no reason to add to the 74,000 l. stated by the Committee as adequate to such services, more than 20,000 l.—Under that head relief to the American sufferers had been classed—He did not mean to say but that circumstances might arise, to render the payment of 600,000 l. necessary—He was not certain. He begged Gentlemen to recollect, that he had called the attention of the House to the American sufferers, and the navy exceedings. The 800,000 l. in grants, was to be deducted from the 2,400,000 l. which would leave a remainder of 1,600,000 l. Of the increase in the navy, if any Gentleman viewed this exceeding with sorrow, he could only say he did not think like him; nay, it was even his opinion, that a greater exceeding would not be an unwise proceeding. It was a fact, that 3,243,000 l. of the extra resources had been applied since the report of the Committee. The reduction of the national debt had been a measure advised by the Committee to be begun immediately. Besides the reduction, all the extraordinaries have been defrayed with the million borrowed this year; viz. the Civil List Debt—the Army Increase—the Navy Increase—and the Prince of Wales's Establishment.

Upon the income of the country, therefore, he congratulated himself on gaining a complete victory. On the expenditure, the Committee had not had their trial. He would say one thing more alluding to the report, which mentions the reduction of the national debt. He declared there had actually been issued 3,450,000 l. and that in the supplies of this year 830,000 l. had been voted more; which in April next would have reduced the debt 4,180,000 l. to which might be opposed the million borrowed this year, and the 500,000 l. navy debt, which would still leave a sum of 3,300,000 l. that had been actually paid towards the reduction of the national debt. With regard to the million of Exchequer bills, they were voted in 1787, and formed a part of the unfunded debt of that year, and prior to that report of the Committee; he therefore saw no necessity for going into a Committee now, which did not exist every year; he would not urge the lateness of the session, because, were the subject of consequence, it would be a frivolous and idle excuse. He should, under all the circumstances of the case, give his hearty negative to the question.

Mr Fox declared, that, as he knew his inability to afford so much information and amusement as Mr Sheridan and Mr Grenville, he would not detain the House long. But he begged leave to say a few words before he went into a general view of the business. Mr Grenville had made use of words to the following effect, that he deprecated a Committee, because he wished his conduct to be examined. This was a curious mode of arguing—from which he was justified, in asserting, that he deprecated a Committee because he suspected that the report of his Committee would be found fallacious. He placed it on the candour of the House to determine, whether this was not a very singular kind of logic, for a person to say, because my conduct is arraigned, I will not put it in my power to clear myself, by the appointment of persons to examine into it. He requested Gentlemen to mind the mode of Mr Grenville's meeting the increase of the army. He says, it will be a permanent increase. If so, it certainly was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he had been doubtful, to have stated, that this would be a permanent establishment, and have made a provision for the expense of it accordingly.

The definitive treaty of peace was signed in September, 1792. Two years after which we go to the reduction of the national debt, but not to put our year 1791, a period of permanent footing till the peace continued; no which was as long as most may be borrowed as the Minister chules, provided he promises, at the end of eight years, to put the establishment on a permanent footing. If there was a necessity for the additional 2000 seamen now, he had no reason to suppose that that necessity would not exist in future; consequently he must consider that as a permanent expense, and that our alliances on the continent renders an increase in the navy as necessary as an increase of the army. By these increases you are adding 200,000 l. to the national debt, while you are paying it off. Before the minister had begun to have reduced the national debt, he thought he should have reduced the expenses of the country; that would have been the conduct of a wise minister, attentive to the interest of his country. Of miscellaneous services, Mr Grenville says, we could not foresee these events. We took the permanent ones, and we say, that because we do not foresee more, we will not calculate them as the future permanent Peace Establishment. For his part, he disliked that air of confidence the Honourable Gentleman wore. Some confidence was necessary; but where a person possessed so much himself, it naturally lost him that of the people. He would return now to Mr Grenville's assertion. We calculate nothing for war, for rumours of war. We only contend, that if the peace continues eight years, you may probably have a permanent peace establishment. He adverted to the preparations for war in 1787. He liked them. There were, he knew, many prejudices; but he was not base enough to take advantage of those prejudices, when he did not dislike the measure himself. The Committee had stated, that 1,400,000 l. would be sufficient for the exceedings of the army. These exceedings had been found to amount to three millions, for which, instead of making any provision, our mouths are stopped by the information, that we have a fine army, and well-regulated navy. Respecting this navy expense, however beneficial it was, he thought it enormous. But Mr Grenville says, "What reason have you to suppose that it will be so much in 1791?"

On these three great questions,—What is our income?—Our expenditure?—And what have we to pay our debts?—He would say something. First, Our income was considerably less than stated. He was sorry to observe, that in all matters of public revenue there existed fallacy and deceit. Mr Sheridan had taken the average of three years—"No," says Mr Grenville, "for one was a bad one." That was a bad argument; for, if 1786 was a bad year, 1787 pocketed part of the produce of 1786, from the imports being withheld that year; and therefore his Honourable Friend was perfectly right in restoring that to that year which it had been unjustly deprived of.

Mr Sheridan asserted—Mr Grenville denied those assertions—How could the point be determined between them, but by the appointment of a Committee?—There was an argument in favour of it. Whatever turn this debate might take, it would certainly have one good effect, that it would tend to make the House look with an eye of doubt on the fine projects and schemes of Mr Pitt. Of the expenditure, Mr Grenville says no more than that we must wait till 1791.

Of the payment of the National Debt, a difference of opinion had arisen—Mr Sheridan stating the reduction at three millions, Mr Grenville at four. If another million is borrowed next year, sure that million ought to be taken from that reduction. Mr Sheridan had said, that he would not add the 900,000 l. He thought him wrong; for, in fact, what did the country owe? Nothing but annuities; that is, funded debt. Mr Grenville had passed over the anticipated quarter, amounting to 630,000 l. There were admirers of Mr Pitt, who, when this account was presented, said, Here's a fine surplus, a noble surplus! But how were they disappointed, when they were informed, that the year contained four quarters!—With regard to the 750,000 l. Exchequer bills, Mr Grenville says, it was part of the debt of 1785—No. Is the country better for that 750,000 l.?—Not a bit. For so much was borrowed to pay off a like sum. But supposing 1791 arrives without a war, shall we have a surplus?—No. If the army exceed 300,000 l. the navy the same, miscellaneous services, 300,000 l. are continued. If therefore the 15,500,000 l. will be sufficient for the permanent peace establishment, there will be no need of appointing a Committee. If there be entertained a doubt, a Committee ought certainly to be appointed, and determine those doubts.

On a former occasion, when he compared this country with France, he was answered, "Do you mean to compare England with France?—No, God forbid. But her fate affords a warning to us, that concealment in the revenue leads to inevitable ruin. From the vicissitudes of that country, let us beware. Fortunately for that nation, the ruin of public credit is the revival of liberty; but in this kingdom let us take care, for liberty and public credit are so entirely blended, that if one is endangered, the other cannot be said to be in security."

With regard to the appointment of a Committee, it is no other question, but whether you prefer darkness to light, confusion to openness.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went over nearly the same grounds as Mr Grenville—He entered into a statement of the income, the expenditure, and the reduction of the National Debt, in pretty near the same terms as his Hon. Friend. In conclusion, he observed, that it was his opinion, no light could be thrown on the subject, which had not been thrown on it by the Report of the Committee, and that no language of defiance should make him go into this enquiry.

Mr Sheridan believed him in this particular. He did not think that any language of defiance could make him go into this enquiry—Yet, however, Mr Pitt might evade it, the public would naturally suppose that he was afraid to meet that enquiry. Again he asserted, that the average expenditure has exceeded the annual income two millions yearly. The Tontine, though not yet allowed as a part of the National Debt, is admitted a debt as well as the navy, making together, 1,600,000 l. to which must be added, the 5th quarter, which will make 2,300,000 l.—He would now ask Mr Pitt, if he thought it probable that he should want a loan next year? If he replied not, he would deduct a million from his account. If he would not, it must remain as it was. The proceedings had not, he thought, been fair, for he had argued from papers before the House—when Mr Pitt had argued from private information, which, if he had acted fairly, he ought to have laid before the House. This was another argument for going into a Committee. He thought that

"War did not smooth his wrinkled front" hastily; for we are not to be at peace till 1791, though the report plainly says 1790. He should still persist in saying, that the exceedings in expenditure are above two millions. If we are at peace, the peace will be 15,000,000 l. the army increase, present expenditure 1,800,000 l. As perhaps Mr Pitt might have forgotten the advice of his father, he would conclude, by reminding him of it, that "I was always safe and best, when any doubts occurred, 'red concerning the revenue, to refer them to a Select Committee.'"

A conversation now took place between Mr Steele, Mr Sheridan, Mr Roie, Mr Fox, and Mr Pitt, of which we cannot enter into a detail. At one o'clock Saturday morning, the question was loudly called for, and on being put, was negative without a division.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

LONDON—JULY 13.
ROYAL EXCURSION.
Weymouth, July 12.
The King, since he has bathed, finds his health considerably improved; he usually rises at six—walks the parade till eight—takes breakfast before ten—till three—dines at four, and resumes the promenade with the Queen and Princesses till late in the evening provided the weather is fine.

On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Magnificent came to an anchor in Portland road. A boat soon after the ship anchored, left her side, which proved to have Captain Onslow on board; when he landed, he repaired to the Royal residence, but the King was out riding. On his Majesty's return to dinner orders were given for all the barges, six in number to be manned, and proceed to Weymouth, under the command of the First Lieutenant of the Magnificent. This service was immediately executed; and when they arrived off the Eplenade, they brought up in line to wait the King's pleasure.

Soon after, their Majesties appeared on the terrace to review them, and take their aquatic trip. At five, their Majesties and the Princesses and the Earls and Countesses of Chesham and Howland and Lady Sydney, Lady Charlotte Curzon, Lady Mary Howe, Miss Towland, and Mr Curzon embarked on board the barges, and were rowed in Portland Roads, where some ships of war lay at anchor.

The barge that carried their Majesties was the Duke of Clarence's, and was sent from Portsmouth purposely for their accommodation. She was steered by the First Lieutenant of the Magnificent. As soon as their Majesties turned Portland Point in full view of the ships, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the ships of war, which were all in line, and elegantly clothed. The new blue jackets and white trowsers of the seamen added much to the beauty of their appearance.

The distance at which the Magnificent lay from the shore, determined his Majesty to go only on board the Southampton frigate, Captain Donnell, which lay within the line of sight.

After visiting the Southampton, the King and party descended again to the barges, and rowed to the Magnificent, after which they steered their course to the shore.

The marines on each gangway, and the soldiers on the shore, determined his Majesty to go only on board the Southampton frigate, Captain Donnell, which lay within the line of sight.

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on the yards of the magnificent, made the boat en-semble perfectly military. The whole of this spectacle was beautiful. A number of boats put off from the shore, and those who remained were highly gratified with the effect. The King beheld with the utmost composure the officer who had the honour to be his coxswain.

The King was in the Windsor uniform; the Queen and Princesses in elegant undresses.

This morning every possible preparation is making for an excursion in state to the magnificent, the visit to be mentioned being with less form than is annexed to the Sovereign. The ships are to be completely dressed and manned, and the Royal Standard hoisted; numerous boats are assembled to witness the ceremony.

The Southampton has been detained by the King's special command; and a report is prepared on board the magnificent, in as complete a title as possible for the august visitants.

The King and Royal Family are expected at Windsor about the 10th of next month; and the 12th, being the Prince of Wales's birthday, will be observed there with unusual splendour.

The Royal Family will stay at Windsor, until they celebrate all the royal birth-days, and return to Weymouth and its environs about the latter end of August. There are no less than four royal birth-days in the month of August—the 11th being that of the Princess of Brunswick, the King's eldest sister, the 12th the Prince of Wales, the 16th the Duke of York's, and the 17th the Duke of Clarence's. So that if we add the glorious 1st of August, the happy day which fixed the Crown of these realms in the Brunswick line, that month is singularly propitious to Englishmen.

Weymouth has the felicity of restoring his Majesty's health; he constantly rises early, and is on horseback for at least two hours; he then takes refreshment, and continues walking the remainder of the day.

COLONEL DEBBEIG.

When the sentence of the Court Martial, on Col. Debbieg, of six months suspension from rank and pay, was laid before the King, his Majesty spoke of the professional merits and services of the Colonel with eulogium. "There," the King remarked, "were strong claims upon him for the exercise of his clemency, but for some considerations, the sentence must be confirmed."

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received an express from his Majesty at Gloucester-house, Weymouth; it contained letters to each of the three Royal Brothers.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of York and Clarence, rode in the Park in high spirits; but the Duke of York is seemingly very much reduced by his late illness.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a two-wheeled carriage, something like a curicle, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, in a vehicle of the same kind, set off from York house for a short country excursion.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, with a select party, dined with the Duke of Clarence yesterday.

It is now said, Parliament will be adjourned, and not prorogued, and the dissolution will not take place until the supplies for the next year are granted; in consequence of which both Houses will meet the beginning of November next. The day of adjournment is not finally fixed, but will be sooner than was expected.

Two new regiments are to be raised in the course of the ensuing winter for the service of the East-India Company. The field-officers are already appointed.

Yesterday morning arrived at the India House the East-India ship, with the agreeable news of the East-India ship having safely anchored in the Downs.

Same morning, advice was received at the East India House, that the Dutton homeward-bound East-India ship was left at anchor yesterday afternoon, in Margate Roads, all well.

She left China (in Company with several other vessels already arrived) the 17th of January; arrived at St Helena the 29th of April, and failed again the 5th of May following.

The Dutton quitted the Downs, on her outward-bound voyage, the 7th of January 1783; and has returned with a most valuable cargo.

This morning the Purser of the Neptune, Captain Scott, homeward-bound East-India ship, came to the East-India House, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safe anchored in the Downs, from China. She failed on her outward-bound voyage the 14th April 1783.

The Prince Gustaff, Capt. Clefden, and the Gottenburgh, Captain Franchel, Imperial East-Indiamen, are arrived at Portsmouth, from China.

The Countess of Trautmandore, Captain French, from Bengal, for Ostend, is arrived at Dover. And the Carnatic, Captain Conner, from China is arrived at St Helena.

Intelligence has been received from Paris, that the Patriot Mirabeau had, in a speech of much force and eloquence, represented to the National Assembly, the dangerous effects that were threatened to their dawning hopes of liberty, from the army which had been collected from Lorraine, and other distant provinces, for the purpose of forming an encampment within the environs of Paris.

In consequence, an address had been presented to the King, beseeching him to countermand his orders, as the first pledge of his sincerity. An answer had been received, that his Majesty could not consent to disperse those troops, unless the States General would guarantee the security and safety of the city and the people.

One principal reason of the present scarcity of grain in Holland is the late troubles; another the very bad harvest in Zealand, which is the principal granary of the United Provinces. In the Zealand Islands the prospect of the ensuing harvest is happily very promising.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—
Dut—Ireland, 2.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.

BANKRUPT.

John Macgregor otherwise Gregory, of Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, grocer.—Thomas Plumb and John Woods, both of Ormskirk, in the county of Lancaster, manufacturers and coparceners.

EDINBURGH.

Upon Friday the 10th instant was married, George Douglas, Esq., of Cavers, to Lady Grace Stewart, daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Moray.

Married, the 8th current, at the house of Sea-Bank, near Inverness, Dr William Kennedy, physician in Inverness, to Miss Mary Randal Scott, eldest daughter of Mr William Scott of Sea-Bank, merchant in Inverness.

Monday was married at Glasgow, Mr Charles Alexander, to Miss Peggy McIntock, daughter of Mr Robert McIntock, merchant in that city.

Monday was married at Glasgow, Mr William Anderson, tanner, to Miss Jean Brown, daughter of the deceased Mr David Brown, shoemaker.

Monday the 6th instant was married, at Irvine, Captain Robert Boyd to Miss Betty Bryce of that place, a very agreeable young lady.

Mrs Mary Lindeley, daughter of the deceased Patrick Lindeley, Esq; died here on the 13th inst.

On Monday evening, died at the Hot Wells, Bath, Mrs Baird of Newbyth.

Died Tuesday morning, at his house at Fishersrow, after a tedious and painful illness, borne with uncommon fortitude, David Ross, Esq; Secretary of the General Post Office at Edinburgh; an event that will be sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of respectable friends.

On Monday evening, died on board the Royal Charlotte Excise Cutter, in Cromarty Bay, Captain Duncan Aire, commander of that vessel.

Died at Queensferry the 14th current, Mrs Marion Stewart, spouse to James Dalgleish, Esq; of Raddoch, aged 82. Her friends and relations will please accept of this notification of her death.

On Sunday last died at Dumfries, Elizabeth Key, wife of Mr Charles Johnston, merchant in Ostend.

Yesterday, the annual Convention of Royal Burghs unanimously agreed to address his Majesty on his happy recovery from the late dangerous malady with which he had been afflicted. They, at the same time, agreed to address the Queen on the same happy event. Both addresses were accordingly dispatched to London.

For a long time past, the weather here has been very unfertile. Scarce a day has passed without either thick fogs, or more or less rain. In consequence of which, though there never was a more promising crop of wheat, and all sorts of grain, the harvest, in all probability, will be very late. This day, between one and two o'clock, we had a great deal of thunder, accompanied with heavy showers of rain and hail. It is to be hoped, that, after the atmosphere has discharged so much of its contents, this storm will be succeeded by fine serene weather.

We are informed the Court of Session have it under consideration, to apply for an alteration of their terms of sitting.—Instead of meeting for the Winter Session the 12th of November, and rising the 11th of March, they propose to meet the 1st of November, and rise the last day of February; and in place of sitting down for the Summer Session the 13th of June, and rising the 11th of August, they intend to meet the 1st of May, and rise the 30th day of June. The time of sitting for the dispatch of business will upon the whole be the same number of months as formerly; but their Lordships and the Gentlemen of the long robe will have more time to spend during the summer months in the country, when rural recreations are most inviting.

A shipmaster just arrived at Leith says, that 14 days ago he saw the Russian and Danish fleets riding in Cuckoo bay, about 6 leagues south of Copenhagen; that one of their boats came alongside, the master of which inquired if he had seen the Swedish fleet. From the junction of these two fleets, it would appear that Denmark does not intend to be altogether neutral in the present war.

A few days ago, on opening the Poor's Box at the Charity Work-house of this city, two guineas were found in it.

Saturday last, the Magistrates of Leith caused a thorough investigation to be made into the weight of bread, when, much to the credit of the bakers there, all the loaves, &c. were found just, and agreeable to the statute.

On Sunday morning early, part of the new work of the pier in Leith harbour, near the Buth Gate, fell in. Had it happened when the people were employed, it would have been a very serious accident.

Capt. Roberts of the Grange, arrived at Leith from Philadelphia, on the 6th of July. He had been in the service of the British East-India Company, and was now on his return to his native country. He had been in the service of the British East-India Company, and was now on his return to his native country.

Capt. Conning of the Habella, arrived at Liverpool, from St Vincent, spoke on the 24th ult. the brig Peggy, McCall of Greenock, for New Brunswick, out twelve days, all well.

On Thursday last a neat pleasure barge, named the Duchess of Hamilton, was brought from Mr Mackenzie's Yard, Borrowstonness, and launched on Linlithgow Loch by the gentlemen of the town.

Monday Mr Alexander Williamson was elected assistant to the Rev. Mr John McLeod, minister of the free Presbyterian Congregation, or the Chapel of Ease of Glasgow.

It is with great pleasure we inform our readers, that some capital linen-drappers in London, declare, that the Glasgow and Manchester people have made such progress in the muslin-branch, that it is an additional duty of only 10 per cent. was laid on India muslins, it would secure the home market to the British entirely.—Surely Mr Pitt will not refuse this small favour to the poor distressed weavers in Britain.

On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, a young lad, bathing in Linlithgow Loch, was unfortunately lost. He had lain an hour and a quarter below the water, so that every medical effort for his recovery was in vain. This is the third melancholy accident that has happened in the same place within a twelve-month.

Friday, a man was suffocated in a coal pit near Hamilton by the foulness of the air. Another man, in attempting to go down to save him, had nearly shared the same fate, being drawn up almost dead.

Early on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a house at Grahamston, which consumed said house and part of a dye-house, before it could be got extinguished.

Same day, while a woman was leading a horse with a cart full of coals on the road to Stockingfield, the horse took fright, and rode over the woman, by which she was so much bruised that she lived but a very short time.

Saturday, new potatoes sold in Glasgow market at four shillings per peck.

We hear, that in the new act for laying additional duties on four-wheel carriages, a clause is added for subjecting all two-wheel carriages, of whatever denomination, used for pleasure, to the Excise duty of 1. 10s. a-year. The decision is to be left to a Magistrate, and not to the Commissioners of the Land-Tax, as before.

Extract of a letter from York, July 14. 1789.

"Preparations are making with all expedition at Wentworth-House, the Seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is expected to pay a visit there, previous to his honouring our Races with his presence.—Whether the Prince of Wales will be accompanied by either or both of his Royal Brothers, is not at present certainly known; but, from their pleasurable excursions being frequently made together, it is very probable we may have that honour."

Kelp-races afforded little sport.—Two of Mr Baird's horses walked over the course both Monday and Tuesday. The first race was for a Hurdle, the purse of 50 l. and the other a free purse of 50 l.

ALNWICK RACES.

Monday the 13th day of July, Fifty Pounds for three and four year olds, was won by John Weatherell, Esq; grey filly, 3 year old, 1 1 Nicholas Porter, Esq; chestnut colt, Intro-duction, 3 years old, 2 2 Mr Gregson's bay filly, Hambroughshire Lass, 3 years old, fell. Mr Nicholson's bay colt, Tom Tring, 4 years old, fell.

On Tuesday the 14th, Fifty Pounds, weight for age, was won by William Hamilton, Esq; of Withaw's grey horse, Sir Andrew, 5 years old, 2 1 1 Robert Baird, Esq; bay horse, Ratler, 5 years old, 1 4 4

ALNWICK COCKING.

First day, Monday, the long man between his Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Charles Grey, Esq; against William Penwick, Esq; commenced. The Duke lost two bye battles out of three byes; and five out of seven battles of the main. Our correspondent had not heard how the main went on Tuesday; but Wednesday morning bets were laying 100 to 1 the Duke would lose.

A few years ago a May-Game or Morris-Dance was performed by the following eight Men in Herefordshire, whose Ages computed together amounted to 800 Years:

J. Corley, aged 109	George Bailey, 106
John Snow, 101	John Medbury, 95
Thomas Buckley, 106	Joseph Medbury, 100
John Bly, 104	Joseph Pidgeon, 97

Total 800

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Set by the Honourable the MAGISTRATES of EDINBURGH, the 24th day of July 1789, for the City and Liberties thereof, which took place on Monday last, and to continue and stand in force until a new Assize of Bread be appointed.

	Lib.	oz.	dr.
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	3	13
Ditto household is to weigh	0	5	1
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	7	10
Ditto household is to weigh	0	10	2
The two-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	15	4
Ditto household is to weigh	1	4	4
The three-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1	6	14
Ditto household is to weigh	1	14	6
The Quarter Loaf to be of Wheat, 94d.			
Weight 4 lb. 5 oz. 8 dr. 5 sold at Household, 64d.			
Loaves and Bricks at 10d. per dozen, and at 5d. per dozen, and every other kind or size of bread than those above set down, are hereby discharged to be baked or sold within this city and Liberties.			

The makers and sellers of bread are, by law, required to have fairly imprinted, or marked on every loaf, made, or sold, or exposed at Wholesale Bread, a large Roman W; and on every loaf made, sold, or exposed at Household Bread, a large Roman H.

	Therm.	Bar.
Monday, July 13. 8 P.M.	62	29.50
Tuesday, 14. 8 A.M.	59	29.50
8 P.M.	61	29.43
Wednesday, 15. 8 A.M.	58	29.40
8 P.M.	60	29.38
Thursday, 16. 8 A.M.	60	29.38

LATELY IMPORTED BY

ALEXANDER MILNE, CONSTITUTION STREET, LEITH, CONGO and SHOUHONG TEAS, bought at last East India Company's Sales, which were lower than any former, and will be sold accordingly. The Teas will be found of such qualities as used to be imported by the Swedish East India Company. Some best London Porter by the hoghead; and English Cider by the hoghead or half hoghead, at the lowest prices.

The Highland Society of London, to the three best Performers on the BAG-PIPE, will be held at Edinburgh, at the time of the ensuing Edinburgh Races, in presence of a Committee of Judges and Directors, appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, when it is expected Competitors will attend, properly equipped in the HIGHLAND DRESS, without which they will not be allowed to appear at the competition. Competitors must be in Edinburgh on Thursday the 30th of July instant, and immediately upon their arrival, are to call at the house of John Macarthur, piper to the Highland Society of Scotland, that he may make up a list as usual for a rehearsal, previous to the performance in public; and no Piper will be allowed to compete who does not appear on said day.

N. B. The Nobility and Gentry of the Highlands, who wish to promote the improvement of performers of the ancient Martial Music of Scotland, are requested to cause their Pipers attend the competition. Premiums will also be given to the best Dancers of HIGHLAND REELS.

HOUSE, GARDEN, AND OFFICES, at LAURESTON.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of July current, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock afternoon.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, AND OFFICES, pleasantly situated at Laureston, at the head of the lane immediately opposite to the Venal, and presently possessed by Mr James Forrest, writer to the signet.

The house was substantially built a few years ago, by the late proprietor for the accommodation of his family, and consists of three stories all within itself, containing dining-room, drawing-room, several good bed-rooms and light closets, kitchen, pantries, and other conveniences. The cellars and offices are without the house, and the garden is neatly and commodiously laid out for the use of a family.

The situation of the premises is very eligible, and will be further improved when the alterations making on the road by the Town-wall, now taken down, are completed, and the proposed communication thereto from South Bridge Street opened.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown, writer to the signet, North Hanover Street.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOW SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31st July current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and Sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 337 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and included with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures. The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coalon the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expense, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall and docket with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hapburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Waddell, at Cult, who will show the lands.

CARRON WAREHOUSE.

No. 54. EAST SIDE SOUTH BRIDGE STREET. JAMES BERTHAM returns grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, for the countenance already received in this very early stage of his business. He will make it a point to be ever particularly well assorted in the goods manufactured by Carron Company, and any other articles he may deal in, as expressed at large in hand bills given out at the warehouse, which Ladies and Gentlemen will be so obliging as send for.

The following are a few of the articles already come to hand. Great variety of these newly invented Windsor and Kensington Patent Stoves, for drawing-rooms, ornamented with inlaid jewellery in foil flonets of various colours, being the same kind the advertiser heretofore fitting up at his Majesty's Palace at Windsor.

Superb Patent Chimney-pieces decorated with the most beautiful inlaid jewellery, representing fairs, rivers, &c. with copperplate figures of Music, Painting and Poetry, highly finished.

Great quantities of Bath, Portland, and William's Castles, ready mounted on any vent, newell figures. Register, Smoke, and Yorkshire Stoves, ditto.

Hayworth, Laundry, and Pyramid ditto: Gothic, Pedestal, & Obelisk ditto, for halls, churches, &c.

Fenders and Fire Irons, every kind. Kitchen Ranges, with Racks, Finials, and Trivets.

Cylinder and Square Ovens, with Boiling Tables, Furnaces, &c.

All sorts of patent Tea Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans, Fifth Kettles, Pots, &c.

Smoothering & Box Irons.—Chamber & common Bellows. Shears, Spits, and Flesh Forks.

Coal Buckets, Branders, and Fire Pans. Jacks, all kinds, with Furniture.

Medallions for Chimney Pieces, representing the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, the ancient Bacchante and Satiurnia, —armour of Achilles, shield of Pallas, &c. from the splendid reversion of Homer and Ovid.

N. B. Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses fitted, on the shortest notice, with every article in the Carron line; and persons properly qualified sent to any placen in the Kingdom to measure vents, stoves, and chimneys, and to take, Gothic or obelisk stoves, furnaces, boiling tables, &c. Orders taken for Cast Iron Railing, Gentlemen's Gates, and every other article manufactured by Carron Company.

PATENT LOOM.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE LINEN, &c.

WILLIAM CHEAPE begs leave to inform the Public, That he continues to Manufacture and Sell, in wholesale and retail, a variety of LINEN GOODS, made from the best materials, at his Linen Warehouse, opposite to the Fountain Well, South side of the High Street, Edinburgh.

Particularly, DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-LINEN, manufactured upon his new-invented Looms, for the sole and exclusive use of which he has obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent; and whereby his Table-linen is woven in a more natural, complete, and superior manner than ever was practised in this or any other country; and by which means he has always gained the highest annual premium for Damask Linen, since these Looms were fitted up,—both for elegance of pattern and goodness of fabric.

And he has now for sale, woven upon these Looms, the greatest variety of the most elegant Damask Patterns ever seen in this country, manufactured into.

Single Table-cloths of various breadths; and from 12 to 54 yards in length.

Suits, containing 1 large Cloth, and from 12 to 18 Napkins; with or without overlays.

Table and Tea Napkins and Hand-towels, in dozens.

Diaper Table-linen in single Table-cloths, suits; Table and Tea Napkins as above.

Towellings, Cloutings, Glas-cloths, Wine-rubbers, and Dusters.

Shirting Linen at all prices, and Shewings of various breadths.

Cambriks, Long-Lawns, Dimas, Brown Sheetings, &c. &c.

Also continues to manufacture Table-linen with Crests, Coats of Arms, or any other pattern, fineness or dimensions required, ornamented in a superlative manner, for any Lady, Nobleman, or Gentleman, who honours him with their commissions, which are speedily executed, and

SALE OF LANDS.

In Kinross and Fife Shires.

By Private Bargain.

THE ESTATE OF BLAIR, DOWHILL, WOODEND, &c. with the Superiories thereto belonging, consisting of upwards 3000 Scots or 3760 English acres, all lying contiguous; whereof 1880 Scots acres or thereby are inclosed, including 500 Scots acres of wood and plantations, which are remarkably flourishing.

There are two freehold qualifications in Kinross shire, and one in Fife shire.

For particulars, apply to Mr Adam, the proprietor, in George Street, Edinburgh. Robert Bruce at Blair, will show the grounds.

N. B. There is reason to suppose that a report has prevailed that a large sum is demanded for the wood on this estate. Any person intending to purchase, will find, upon enquiry, that the sum at which the wood is estimated, is very moderate.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Corn and Grass Farm of HILFLOOT.

In the parish of Dollar, and shire of Clackmannan. These lands are of large extent, comprehending upwards of 500 acres, Scots measure. They are pleasantly situated on the south side of the Ochil Hills, a little above the water of Devon, and near to the village of Dollar, within half a mile of coal, and little more than a mile from lime. There is a good mansion-house lately built, of two stories and garrets, with suitable offices. Upwards of 1000 acres are inclosed with stone dykes and hedges, all in pasture and good order. There are more than 150 acres of arable and meadow land, capable of great improvement, and the hill ground is excellent both for rearing and feeding of sheep.

This property holds of his Grace the Duke of Argyll for payment of a small feu-duty.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Hilfoot, or John Moir, writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a sale.

If the purchaser inclines, a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands on proper security.

SALE OF

LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Melrose, within the Town-House there, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, viz.

I. ALL and WHOLE the LANDS, lying in the town and territory of Newtown of Eildon, lordship and regality of Melrose, sometime pertaining to Nicol Bowerportner in Newtown, containing about 200 acres of arable land, partly inclosed; all laid out into pasture, and in good condition for opening at Martinmas next, when the purchaser's entry will commence.

II. ALL and WHOLE the THREE QUARTERS of a HUSBAND LAND in Bowden, lordship and barony of Holydean; as also All and Whole that HUSBAND LAND in Newtown of Eildon, lordship and regality of Melrose, now commonly known by the name of HAYFIELD, and consisting together of 70 acres, all inclosed.

These Subjects lie near the banks of the Tweed, 36 miles from Edinburgh, and the great turnpike road from Edinburgh, by Lauder and Jedburgh, to England, runs through the grounds, which renders the access to lime easy, and the price reasonable.

For further particulars, apply to William Riddell and drew Hamilton, writers to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds, and plan and measurement of the grounds, copies of the articles of roup, may be seen.



EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, July 8. 1789.
By order of the Hon. the
COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.
On FRIDAY the 17th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse at Leith,
Several Parcels of FOREIGN GENEVA, BRANDY, and RUM, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Materials of the Halls (after being broken up) of a Cutter of 89 tons, and a Lugger of 114 tons burthen, lately condemned, as forfeited, in the Court of Exchequer.
The conditions of sale and the spirits to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith; and the vessels, with the materials of the cutter, to be seen by applying to Mr James Gray, Storemaster in Leith, on the day before and morning of the day of sale.

By Order of the Honourable
The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.
To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouse of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock each day,
THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:
LEITH, Tuesday 21st July 1789.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
3479 Gallons Geneva, 943 Gallons Brandy, 13 Gallons Rum, and 8 Gallons Cinnamon Water.

British Spirits.
347 Gallons Aquavite.
Other Articles.
A parcel of Wine in bottles, Tea, Coffee Berries, Sallad Oil, Nankin, Window-glass, Timber, Soap, Hair-powder, Ginger, Counterfeit Halfpence.
DUNBAR, Wednesday 22d July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
1753 Gallons Geneva, 97 Gallons Brandy, and 8 Gallons Rum, and a parcel of Timber.

GLASGOW, Thursday 23d July.
Sundry Articles, viz.
175 Gallons Aquavite, 433 pounds Muscovado Sugars, and 4 pounds Barley-Sugar.
KIRKCALDY, Friday 24th July.
Sundry Articles.
58 Gallons Geneva, 104 Gallons Aquavite, a parcel of Tea, Deals, Iron, Looking-Glasses, to be sold for exportation, and a Fishing Boat, with her materials.

ANSTRUTHER, Saturday 25th July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
238 Gallons Geneva, 286 Gallons Brandy, and 17 Gallons Rum, 341 pounds fine Black Tea.

DUNDEE, Monday 27th July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
4273 Gallons Geneva, 1053 Gallons Brandy, and 8 Gallons Rum.
MONTROSE, Tuesday 28th July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
495 Gallons Geneva, and 64 Gallons Brandy.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday 29th July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
5153 Gallons Geneva, 9 Gallons Brandy, and 7 Gallons Rum.
Other Articles.
13 Pieces Foreign Nankin, 234 pounds Counterfeit Halfpence, and a Boat burden about 5 tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

INVERNESS, Friday 31st July.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
216 Gallons Geneva, 384 Gallons Brandy, and 7 Gallons Rum.
Other Articles.
A parcel of Wax Candles, Black Tea, and an open boat, burden about 8 tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

OBAN, Monday, 3d August.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
6244 Gallons Geneva, 2121 Gallons Rum, and 82 Gallons Brandy.
Other Articles.
18 Bottles Cordials, 48 pounds Lump Sugar, a parcel of Cafe Bottles, and an open boat, burden about 5 tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

PORT-GLASGOW, Tuesday 4th Aug.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
867 Gallons Brandy, 1504 Gallons Rum, and 363 Gallons Geneva.
Other Articles, viz.
220 lbs Ham, 200 lbs Butter, and her materials to be sold entire.

STRANRAER, Wednesday 5th Aug.
Sundry Articles, viz.
22 Gallons Geneva, 15 Gallons Rum, 8 Gallons Brandy, 8 Gallons Cordial Waters, 85 pounds Tea, and a parcel of 1-rish Lawns and Hard Soap.

WIGTON, Thursday 6th Aug.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
954 Gallons Geneva, 115 Gallons Brandy, and 87 Gallons Rum.
Other Articles.
A parcel of China, and a Long Open Boat.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 7th Aug.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
1614 Gallons Geneva, 111 Gallons Rum, and 42 Gallons Brandy.
AYR, Saturday 8th Aug.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
549 Gallons Brandy, 47 Gallons Geneva, and 40 Gallons Rum.

EDINBURGH, Sunday 13th Aug.
Foreign Spirits, viz.
929 Gallons Geneva, 9 Gallons Rum, 4 Gallons Cinnamon Water, and 6 bottles Cordials.
Other Articles.
36 Users 4 inches Salt, with the Hulls of the Sloops Noble Ann and Amphitrite, to be broken up, and their materials to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of ANDREW CLARK, some time farmer and innkeeper in Littlewange, are requested to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d July current, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to concert joint measures for calling the trustees and introducing with Andrew Clark's effects to account; and the creditors, when convenient, will please give in notes of their debts to Mr Eiton, solicitor at law, Edinburgh, before the day of meeting. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.
To the CREDITORS of JAMES WHYTE.
WALTER LOTHIAN, Merchant, Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of James Whyte, late of Birmingham, Button-maker, Buckle-maker, Dealer, and Chapman, hereby intimates to all concerned, That he has set up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts that have been proved and lodged with him, with a scheme dividing the free produce of the money so recovered by him among the creditors in these debts, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs brought down to this period; which states and scheme will lie in the trustee's hands, open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, until the 12th day of September next, on which day a general meeting of the creditors is to be held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of the statute; and the trustee requires the whole creditors to attend said meeting, to receive their first dividends, and give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's affairs.

NOTICE.
To the CREDITORS of the deceased **WILLIAM RITCHIE,** late Master in Edinburgh.
THE trustees for the Creditors of the said deceased William Ritchie, having now sold the subjects late belonging to him, propose immediately to divide the price. But as several of the Creditors have only lodged notes of their claims, without producing the vouchers, or making oath to the verity thereof, they, and all others, having claims upon the funds of the said deceased William Ritchie, (who have not already done so) are hereby required to lodge the vouchers of their claims, and oaths on the verity, with Alexander Ritchie, at Mr John Campbell's, writer to the signet, St James's Square, within fourteen days from the date, otherwise they will be deprived of any share of the funds, which it may be depended on, will be divided immediately after that time.
Edinburgh, July 16. 1789.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE Creditors of **WILLIAM PATTERSON,** late tenant at Preston, are desired, by and by the said William Patterson, to lodge with George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh, particular notes of the debts due to him by William Patterson, with their oaths on the verity thereof. Those who fail will have themselves to blame, if they receive no share of the first division of the fund.

SECOND NOTICE—SECOND TERM.
IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, John Taylor, writer in Greenock, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against **ISABEL and MARION LAMONT,** lawful children of the deceased Daniel Lamont, merchant and smith in Greenock, and their tutors and curators, if they any have, for their interest, and all and sundry the creditors of them and their father; the Lord Rockville, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor dated 3d July current, assigned the 31st day of said month of July to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them, against the bankrupts or their estate, and that for the SECOND TERM; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation, and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.
H. S. CALLENDAR Clerk.

SECOND NOTICE—SECOND TERM.
IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Patrick Coupland, some time writer in Edinburgh, now Banff, as trustee for Elizabeth Allan, daughter of the deceased Alexander Allan, merchant in Elgin, and her husband, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against **ALEXANDER HAY,** grandson and heir of the deceased John Hay, some time merchant in Elgin, and the creditors of the said John Hay, the Lord Dregburn, Ordinary, by interlocutor dated 4th July 1789, assigned the 28th of July current for the SECOND TERM, to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification, as in a reduction and improbation.
M. M. BRUCE Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK UPON TWEEDE.
July 1. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be an examination of Candidates to fill up the present vacancy in the office of Usher to the Latin Grammar School of this Corporation, at the Town-hall in Berwick aforesaid, on Wednesday the 29th day of July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place any person or persons properly qualified, may attend, bringing testimonials of their moral characters. Gentlemen of undoubted honour and learning are to examine the several candidates; and they are to return the person best qualified. The salary is 30 l. a year.

COUNTY OF WIGTON.
To be SOLD by auction, within the house of Nathaniel Taylor vignier in Stranraer, upon Tuesday the 20th day of October next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

THE Two-Half-Merk-Land of **NETHER CRAIG,** otherwise called **CRAIGAFFIE,** and Twenty-Shilling Land of **OVER CRAIG,** (exclusive of those parts thereof called **WHITEFELL, DOSSLAND, and CRAIGROB,**) as the same are presently possessed by Anthony Stewart; together with the Superiority of the said lands of Dossland, Whitefell, and Craigrub, and of the Two-Merk-Land of **Redbank.**
The lands are held of the Crown; of a good foil, capable of further improvement. They are pleasantly situated near to the side of Lochryan, and within two miles of the burgh of Stranraer. There are some fine old trees around the mansion-house. And the wood altogether upon the lands is at present worth several hundred pounds.

The titles may be seen by applying to Thomas Adair clerk to the Signet. And Mr Macaulay, Surveyor of the Customs at Stranraer, will show the lands.

SALE OF HOUSE & PARKS OF DALRY.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 29th July 1789; betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THE HOUSE and PARKS of **DALRY,** situated about half-a-mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks consist of about 24 acres, very rich ground, exclusive of one acre which has been fenced out at 9 l. yearly, the fee-duty of which is to be sold along with the lands. The house consists of three stories: in the first or ground storey, there is a very good dining room, small room off it, servants hall, and a range of very good cellars; in the second storey, there is a large drawing room, and three bed rooms with closets; and in the third storey, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms with closets. Without the house is a kitchen, with two very good servants rooms over it; and two cellars, one for coals, the other for alms. The Offices consist of a coach-house, stables for ten or twelve horses, and a byre, with hay-lofts and servants apartments. These subjects hold of the Crown for payment of a fee-duty of about 4 l. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens, excepting the land-tax and about 4 s. yearly of stipend; and they have right to a family seat in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, will inform as to further particulars. The premises will be shown upon applying at the house of Dalry.

SALE OF BELMOUNT.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 5th August 1789, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, and to be entered or set up at 3000 l.

THE HOUSE, PLEASURE GROUNDS, and INCLOSURES of **BELMOUNT,** in the parish of Corstonphine, and county of Edinburgh; situated within two miles of the city of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to Linlithgow. The house is large, neatly finished, and in thorough repair, with office-houses of every kind, and fit to accommodate any gentleman's family. The wood upon the estate is valuable. The garden is well sheltered, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The grounds, which consist of about 60 acres, Scots measure, is very completely fenced with stone walls, and subdivided into thirteen separate inclosures, all well watered, of a good foil, and laid down in the best order. The situation of this villa, upon the fourth side of Corstonphine hill, and commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of Edinburgh, the Frith, and adjacent country, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe it. For farther particulars, apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, and has power to conclude a sale by private bargain. The house and grounds will be shown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon calling at the house of Belmount, from twelve to three o'clock afternoon.

SALE OF LANDS, AND OF AN EXTENSIVE OAK WOOD IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

THE Lands, Barony and Estate of **WESTER PENT-CATLAND,** comprehending the farms and possessions after mentioned, lying in the parish of Pentcatland, and county of Haddington.

These lands are of considerable extent, consisting of about 246 acres, English measure. Some part (such as meadows) are generally kept in pasture, yet, in fact, the whole is arable; and, although mostly inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, or stone walls, yet the same is still capable of great improvement, being in general of the very best soil, and situated in the centre of a fertile country, in the neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. and possessing within themselves every means of improvement, there being coal and lime in all the farms. The coal in these lands, considering the present state of the adjacent coalkworks, on being fired and set a going, which can be done at no great expense, must immediately turn out a productive and very lucrative property. There were proposals made to the late proprietor for a lease of the coal, either a fixed rent, or the fifth load of outputs, the proprietor to put in a check-grieve, or to pay so much annually for each pickman employed, the number not being under 12 at least: And a permission was granted to make trials, but no lease has been hitherto granted. In consequence of these and former trials the existence and seams of coal are ascertained. Independent of the wood to be hereafter mentioned, and of a good deal of valuable timber in hedge rows, &c. on the different farms, there is on one of the farms a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about eighteen years old, covering about twenty-five acres English measure, well kept and fenced, and in excellent order.

The whole lands are held blench of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books at 118 l. 17 s. 3 d. Scots, of value rent: This valuation is accurately and distinctly subdivided; and, as there is a very old Retour, ascertaining a part of the estate (which impinges very little on the valued rent) to be a Forty Shilling land of old extent, very near three freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington, can be made on the valued rents, besides another freehold qualification on the Retour; and there is a crown charter already expedite, the precept in which is yet unexecuted. There are complete heritable rights to the tithes, and the public burdens.

The leases on this estate are in general nearly expired. The whole farms are steel-bow, and the thirlage is, by agreement, already abolished at the expiry of the present lease of the main.

The present yearly rent, exclusive of the coal, is only 545 l. 10 s. sterling. But as all the leases (except one to be hereafter noticed) are nearly expired, it is assured on the most respectable authority of persons of skill, as well as on private offers already made, that, at the issue of the leases, the same would set, and be moderately rented, at 720 l. Sterling, per annum—upset price, including the coal and whole superiority, to be 21,000 l. Sterling.

AS ALSO.
THE WOOD OF PENTCATLAND, at Woodhall, one of the farms on the estate before mentioned.

The Wood is chiefly Oak; a small part of it has been already cut, but what remains to cut occupies about 75 acres, English measure, and contains upwards of 24,500 oak trees, and about 9000 birch, besides ash, &c. The situation is advantageous for the sale of bark, being at a convenient distance from Leith, Edinburgh, Haddington, Dalkeith, &c.

The last cutting of this wood commenced in the year 1746, and continued for eleven years; and nine or ten years are to be allowed for the present cutting—to be paid by yearly installments.

If the wood is sold separate from the estate, there is to be a reservation in favour of the purchaser of the estate, or of the sole of the wood, to mark annually, and preserve any such number of trees, as he may think shall not be cut, on paying the value thereof to the purchaser of the wood, according to the same shall be determined by neutral persons. The upset price for the wood is 1000 l. Sterling.

THE WESTER FARM OF PENTCATLAND, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of Andrew Muter, consisting of about 222 acres, English measure, paying of present rent 121 l. 4 s. Sterling, (converting the hens at 7d.)—The present lease expires at Martinmas 1760. There is the best reason to believe that this farm would then set on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 140 l. Sterling, per annum—upset price to be 4000 l. Sterling, which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent. This lot to hold fee of the exposer, or the purchaser of the lot, yearly, and doubling the fee-duty on the entry of every heir or singular successor, in full of every other casualty; and the coal also to be reserved to the exposer or purchaser of lot 10th.

LOT II.
THE NORTH FARM OF PENTCATLAND, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by Archibald Logan, consisting of about 38 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 30 l. 11 s. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1791, and there is the best reason to know, that this farm would then set, and be moderately rented at 75 l. Sterling per annum. On this farm there is a well stocked pigeon-house, on which no rent is stated.

THE EASTER FARM OF PENTCATLAND, with the Brew-feeding, &c. as presently possessed by John Hunter, consisting of about 30 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 60 l. 7 s. Sterling.—The present lease expires at Martinmas 1797; and it is computed, as aforesaid, that this farm would then set, and be moderately rented at 70 l. Sterling. 3dly, **SUNDY COTLAND POSSESSIONS,** mostly without lease, presently in the occupation of John Merrylock, Robert Ross, James Baird, and Mr George Anderson minister, William Park's heirs, and the cottages and yards in the town or village of Pentcatland, presently occupied by sundries, consisting in all of about 25 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 30 l. 10 s. Sterling, and would set on permanent lease at 36 l. Sterling at least. 4thly, **THE BLEACHFIELD OF KINCHEY,** presently possessed by the heirs of John Moffman, consisting of between 3 and 4 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 3 l. Sterling. On this bleachfield there are valuable houses and offices built, which fall to the proprietor at the end of the lease; but on account of the low endurance of it, no value is put on this circumstance. Upset price of this lot to be 3100 l. Sterling, which is short of 28 years purchase of the computed rents. This lot to hold fee of the exposer, or the purchaser of the superiority, for payment of five shillings Sterling of fee-duty; and the coal to be also reserved as aforesaid.

LOT III.
THE FARM OF WOODHALL, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of William Park, consisting of about 115 acres English measure, and paying of present rent 65 l. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1792, and would then set, and be moderately rented at 85 l. Sterling per annum. Also, **THE STOLE OF THE WOOD OF WOODHALL,** consisting of about 80 acres, English measure, subject to the cutting of the present wood for 10 years. The pasture of this wood is moderately computed from 15 l. to 20 l. Sterling per annum, independent of the value of the next growth of the wood. Upset price of this lot to be 3000 l. which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the growth of the wood. This lot to hold fee

of the exposer, or purchaser of the superiority thereof for payment of five shillings Sterling of fee-duty, and the coal to be also reserved as aforesaid.

LOT IV.
THE FARM OF BROOMRIG, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by Miss Menzies and her sub-tenants, consisting of about 168 acres, English measure.—This farm has long been possessed by near relations of the family of the proprietor without lease. Part of it is possessed by subtenants, at a rent of from 60 l. to 70 l. and a considerable part of the best grounds in Miss Menzies's natural possession. And the whole would infinitely set out on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 135 l. Sterling per annum. On this possession, besides the farm-feeding and offices, there is a neat modern mansion house, in good repair, pleasantly situated, with a garden adjoining, elegantly laid out, and well stocked with fruit trees, &c. Upset price to be 3800 l. Sterling, which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the house and garden.—This lot to hold fee of the exposer or purchaser of the superiority thereof, for payment of 5 s. Sterling of fee-duty. The coal to be reserved as aforesaid.

LOT V.
THE FARM OF FOULSTRUTHER, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mrs Andrew Wight, consisting of thirteen inclosures, containing in all about 222 acres, English measure. Having been set out of favour to the present tackman, only pays 59 l. 7 s. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1809; and would then set, and be moderately rented at 150 l. Sterling per annum. On this farm there is a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about 18 years old, covering about 25 acres, English measure, well kept and fenced. And in this plantation the tenant has not even the privilege of pasturage.—The upset price to be 3000 l. Sterling, which, on account of the endurance of the present lease, is only 20 years purchase of the computed rent.—This lot also to be held fee, and the coal reserved as aforesaid.

LOT VI.
THE KIRKLANDS OF PENTCATLAND, with the tithes and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mrs Dickson and John Dickson her son, paying of present rent 51 s. 5 d. Sterling.—John Dickson's possession is of a quarter of an acre on a perpetual lease, at the rent of 1 l. Sterling per annum, and the remainder without lease.—Of these lands there is a retour in the 1590, ascertaining the same to be a fifty-shilling land of old extent.—The upset price of property and superiority to be 400 l. Sterling, which is rating the property at 150 l. Sterling, and the superiority at 250 l. Sterling.

LOT VII.
THE Fee-duty and Superiority of the **WESTER FARM OF PENTCATLAND,** possessed by Andrew Muter's heir, rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 273 11 11 Ditto of **EASTER FARM** of ditto, John Hunter, 136 4 3

Sum valuation, Scots L. 409 16 2
Upset price to be 250 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII.
THE Fee-duty and Superiority of **BROOMRIG,** rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 235 14 10
THE Fee-duty and Superiority of **PENTCATLAND, Archibald Logan, ditto, 114 8 3**
Sundry small possessions of lot 2d separately, valued at 63 15 5

Sum valuation, Scots L. 403 12 6
Upset price to be 250 l. Sterling.

LOT IX.
THE Fee-duty and Superiority of **FOULSTRUTHER,** rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 133 19 6
Ditto of **WOODHALL, ditto, 146 14 7**
Sundry small possessions in Pentcatland, valued at 12 17 7

Sum valuation, Scots L. 493 11 8
The upset price to be 200 l. Sterling.

LOT X.
THE property of the coal in the whole foresaid lands and farms.—The upset price to be specified in a future advertisement.—At woodcut tenants will readily show the value, &c. and the value of the coal.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the surveys, leases, rentals, and articles of roup, &c. and has authority to treat for a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

LANDS FOR SALE, IN THE COUNTY OF TWEEDEALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Monday the 10th of August next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon.

THE ESTATE of **KAILZIE,** lying in the parishes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. Sterling. The soil is good and dry, and the whole estate is well inclosed, subdivided, watered, and sheltered. There are on it many thriving young plantations, besides a considerable quantity of old timber. The mansion house is very pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike roads. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every sort, and a well-stocked pigeon house, and two large kitchen gardens. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good sporting country, and the purchaser may get possession immediately of the mansion house, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, of eight inclosures that were in the proprietor's natural possession, all of which are in excellent condition.

The premises will be shown to any person calling at the house of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire at John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, and James Bailie, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and progress of writs.

NOTICE.
To the CREDITORS of **GRIEVE WILSON,** Merchant in Dunbar.

THAT upon the 21st May last, the real and personal estate of the said Grieve Wilson was sequestrated, upon the application of himself and one of his creditors;—and at a general meeting of his creditors, convened in consequence of previous advertisements upon the 6th July current, James Wilkie, Esq; of Gilchriston, was chosen Trustee on the forefard sequestrated estate, and whose election has since been approved of by the Court of Session.

The creditors of the said Grieve Wilson are therefore hereby required to lodge with the said James Wilkie, the trustee, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, and that between the 21st February next 1789, being nine calendar months from the date of the sequestration; certifying these creditors who neglect to comply with this requisition, that they will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

FIFE SHIRE.
To be LET on lease for five years, and entered to at Martinmas 1789.

THE LOCH OF ROSSIE, and MEADOWS adjacent thereto. The premises, arable, pasture, and hay grounds, consist in all of about 260 acres, or thereabouts, and are situated within the parishes of Rosneath and Rosneath, and proposals for a lease may be transmitted to Mr Grame, Clerk to the signet, Nicolson Square, Edinburgh.

PRICE 3d.

THE FOURTH NIGHT
On MONDAY

THE WAY
Darete, Young Miral, Oriana, La Morie, An, To which T H The Part of

By Mrs JORDAN, night last, in the the DEVIL to PA, approbation, by a Tickets to be had GIB at the Office of Land, north end of

SUPERIOR
DAVID OL

SELL
S R Aquavite Ditto in Burton

London Porter, fu They think because they mean price, but by the being of their own commend; perfoad excellence of their supply the Public w But especially the article of LON exact) having got v bottles in London they have treated v into bottles such a country, so that they be necessary to co they can be suppli cheaper than by C

Just arrived fr A Small Cargo in hoghead permit To be sold very Leith.

CO But none ne And, for the in price of said coal to charges; and quick mon. Application to al company, Dy

has two sin celent accom the best usage. The Master to change hours, m his house in Leith

and evening, on St Bernard's Str

from the above For freight Leith.

For freight

For freight

For freight